

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA  
BRUNSWICK DIVISION

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U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

CLERK *C. Asbell*  
SO. DIST. OF GA.

JERRY ALLEN McCUMBERS,

Plaintiff,

v.

CIVIL ACTION NO.: CV209-069

Governor SONNY PERDUE;  
JERRY KEEN; Sheriff WAYNE  
BENNETT; and STATE OF GEORGIA,

Defendants.

**MAGISTRATE JUDGE'S REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION**

Plaintiff, who is currently incarcerated at the Glynn County Detention Center in Brunswick, Georgia, filed an action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. A detainee proceeding in a civil action against officers or employees of government entities must comply with the mandates of the Prison Litigation Reform Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915 & 1915A. In determining compliance, the court shall be guided by the longstanding principle that *pro se* pleadings are entitled to liberal construction. *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520 (1972); *Walker v. Dugger*, 860 F.2d 1010, 1011 (11th Cir. 1988).

28 U.S.C. § 1915A requires a district court to screen the complaint for cognizable claims before or as soon as possible after docketing. The court must dismiss the complaint or any portion of the complaint that is frivolous, malicious, fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or seeks monetary damages from a defendant who is immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1) and (2).

In Mitchell v. Farcass, 112 F.3d 1483, 1490 (11th Cir. 1997), the Eleventh Circuit interpreted the language contained in 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii), which is nearly identical to that contained in the screening provisions at § 1915A(b). As the language of § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii) closely tracks the language of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), the court held that the same standards for determining whether to dismiss for failure to state a claim under Rule 12(b)(6) should be applied to prisoner complaints filed pursuant to § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii). Mitchell, 112 F.3d at 1490. The Court may dismiss a complaint for failure to state a claim only where it appears beyond a doubt that a *pro se* litigant can prove no set of facts that would entitle him to relief. Hughes v. Rowe, 449 U.S. 5, 10 (1980); Mitchell, 112 F.3d at 1490. While the court in Mitchell interpreted § 1915(e), its interpretation guides this Court in applying the identical language of § 1915A.

Plaintiff asserts he was convicted of statutory rape in 2001 and was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment followed by 5 years' probation. Plaintiff alleges he thought he "was done" after his probation period ended, but, in 2007, a new law was passed which required convicted sex offenders to register as such. Plaintiff contends he was charged with failure to register and received 10 years' probation and 12 months' incarceration at the Glynn County Detention Center. Plaintiff requests that he be removed from the State of Georgia's sex offenders' registry.

Plaintiff names as Defendants Governor Sonny Perdue, Jerry Keen, Sheriff Wayne Bennett, and the State of Georgia. Plaintiff sets forth no factual allegations that the named Defendants are responsible for alleged violations of his constitutional rights. A Plaintiff must set forth "a short and plain statement of the claim showing that [he] is

entitled to relief." FED. R. CIV. P. 8(a)(2). As Plaintiff has not met this requirement, his Complaint should be dismissed.

In addition, the distinction between claims which may be brought under § 1983 and those which must be brought as habeas petitions is now reasonably well settled. Claims in which prisoners assert that they are being subjected to unconstitutional punishment not imposed as part of their sentence, such as, for example, being exposed to an excessive amount of force, are § 1983 actions, not habeas actions. See, e.g., Farmer v. Brennan, 511 U.S. 825 (1994). Habeas actions, in contrast, are those that explicitly or by necessary implication challenge a prisoner's conviction or the sentence imposed on him by (or under the administrative system implementing the judgment of) a court. Thus, for example, when a prisoner makes a claim that, if successful, could shorten his term of imprisonment, the claim must be brought as a habeas petition, not as a § 1983 claim. See, e.g., Edwards v. Balisok, 520 U.S. 641 (1997); Heck v. Humphrey, 512 U.S. 477 (1994). In other words,

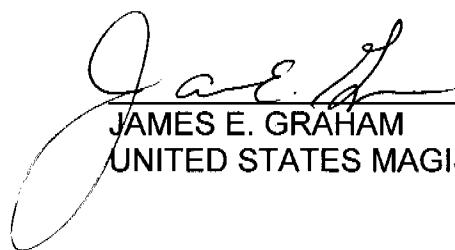
to recover damages for allegedly unconstitutional conviction or imprisonment, or for other harm caused by actions whose unlawfulness would render a conviction or sentence invalid, a § 1983 plaintiff must prove that the conviction or sentence has been reversed on direct appeal, expunged by executive order, declared invalid by a state tribunal authorized to make such determination, or called into question by a federal court's issuance of a writ of habeas corpus, 28 U.S.C. § 2254. A claim for damages bearing that relationship to a conviction or sentence that has *not* been so invalidated is not cognizable under § 1983. Thus, when a state prisoner seeks damages in a § 1983 suit, the district court must consider whether a judgment in favor of the plaintiff would necessarily imply the invalidity of his conviction or sentence; if it would, the complaint must be dismissed unless the plaintiff can demonstrate that the conviction or sentence has already been invalidated. But if the district court determines that the plaintiff's action, even if successful, will *not* demonstrate the invalidity of any outstanding criminal judgment against the plaintiff, the action should be allowed to proceed, in the absence of some other bar to the suit.

Heck, 512 U.S. at 486-87 (emphasis in original). Based on this settled distinction, the claims at issue and the relief sought here are far more analogous to those in habeas petitions rather than § 1983 actions.

**CONCLUSION**

Based on the foregoing, it is my **RECOMMENDATION** that Plaintiff's Complaint be **DISMISSED** for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.

SO REPORTED and RECOMMENDED, this 21<sup>st</sup> day of July, 2009.



JAMES E. GRAHAM  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE